

## **“AN APPRAISAL OF ALLOCATION & DISBURSEMENT ON ECONOMIC SERVICES” – WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNION BUDGET – FY 2011 TO FY 2021**

Dr .Poornima

*Associate Professor PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) HEBBAL, KEMPAPURA  
BANGALORE- 560024 Email: poornima.karthikeyan@presidency.edu.in*

Dr. K.R. Pundareeka Vittala

*Professor & Research Co-ordinator, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) HEBBAL,  
KEMPAPURA BANGALORE- 560024 Mob: 9740290153 Email: pundareeka.v-  
college@presidency.edu.in*

### **ABSTRACT**

Union Budget is always with a future vision is going to take Bharath to the Platform of “Athmanirbhartha”. Today India stands at an intriguing juncture with its transformation into a vibrant rapidly growing economy which is diverse and embraces a huge area including agriculture, rural development, special area programs, transport, communication and vast area of economic services. In order to assess the growth of the country economic growth rate and human development are serving as a important parameters. Spending on Economic services will also improvise the activities of agriculture, rural development, Transportation, communication and other special area programs. Even the the industry sector is also expected to witness rapid growth by improving all ways of transportation, communication and which in turn lead to FDI s a lead economic component which indicates the investment climate in the economy and helps build investors’ confidence domestically and internationally. Therefore, Amount generated in this economy should be employed for the development of the same. This research article examines allocation and spending year on year increase in the spending and variation compared to estimate with the actuals. Therefore, the study is entitled “An appraisal of allocation and disbursement of economic services”. And the Objective of this paper to examine the capital and revenue allocation towards economic services in terms of year on year growth, variation between budgeted and actual expenditure. And also to analyse major programs, schemes and plans implemented under various subheads of economic services.

**Keywords-** Economic services, Revenue and Capital Expenditure, Budget

### **Introduction:**

According to Article 112 of the Indian Constitution, the Union Budget of a year, also referred to as the annual financial statement, is a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the government for that particular year. Under the heading of Economic services, both Capital & Revenue Disbursement will be recorded along with revised estimation. Spending on economic services inevitable for the growth of the economy. It comprises of various heads such as Agriculture and Allied activities (2401- 2435), Rural Development

(2501 to 2515) Special area programs (2552 to 2553), Irrigation and flood control (2700 to 2711), Energy (2801 to 2810), Industry and mineral (2851-2885), Transport (3001- 3075), Communication (3201), science and technology development (3401- 3435), General economic services (3451- 3475).

According to the Indian Economic services “The Indian Economic Service (abbreviated as IES, I.E.S.) is a inter-ministerial and inter-departmental central civil service under Group A of the executive branch of the Government of India. The unique aspect of the service is that

the cadre posts are spread across various departments and ministries of central government numbering more than 55. It is a highly specialised and professional service within the government of India catering to economic analysis and policy advice.”

### Statement of the problem

Economic growth rate and Human Development Index are the two basic parameters for assessing the development of a particular country. Improvisation these two criteria largely depended upon, spending on the improvement of economic services such as impetus given to agriculture activities, rural development, development of the identified special areas. Disaster management in the event of natural calamities continuous supply of the power for undisruptive production, Industrial development, improving all modes of transportation system, efficient communication system and contribution to the science and technology development. Substantial amount of revenue generated in the economy need to be employed for the development of the same. This research article examines allocation and spending year on year increase in the spending and variation compared to estimate with the actuals. Therefore, the study is entitled “An appraisal of allocation and disbursement of economic services”.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. To examine the capital and revenue allocation towards economic services in terms of year on year growth, variation between budgeted and actual expenditure.
2. To analyse major programs, schemes and plans implemented under various subheads of economic services.

### LITERATURE REVIEW:

(Kumar, 2022): This note contextualises the ‘choice’ India exercised in her Union Budget 2021. This budget stressed on privatisation and economic growth. As the Indian social structure evolved historically, it came to comprise several communities excluded from mainstream life. Independent India evolved a development trajectory that combined democratic structures with participative decision-making processes buttressed by constitutional provisions in the form of

quotas/reservations in legislatures, education and jobs. This trajectory succeeded in forming an elite section from some of the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) communities and from them a techno-managerial elite has emerged who could professionally find a place in the expanding private sector. But the Indian development trajectory has failed in case of the Scheduled Tribes (STs)/indigenous peoples or First Nations category. This failure means that the historical mission of the Indian development trajectory is yet incomplete.

(Keshava, 2022): The economy will get a major boost with the increase in public capital expenditure at Rs 7.50 lakh crore to fund various infrastructure projects in 2022-23, which is an increase of 35.4 per cent over the previous year. It helps in the creation of employment, increase in income, savings, consumption and effective demand due to the Multiplier effect. Studies have shown that the investment of one rupee in infrastructure will lead to an increase of income by Rs 2.50 in the same year. It will also augment private investment. Along with it, the Centre will also provide Rs 1 lakh crore as 50-year interest-free loans to states to boost the economy, which is above normal borrowings.

Many have agreed with **Alfred Marshall**, a leading 19th-century English economist, that economics is “a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life; it examines that part of individual and social action which is most closely connected with the attainment, and with the use of the material requisites of wellbeing”—ignoring the fact that sociologists, psychologists, and anthropologists frequently study exactly the same phenomena. In the 20th century, English economist Lionel Robbins defined economics as “the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between (given) ends and scarce means which have alternative uses.” In other words, Robbins said that economics is the science of economizing. While his definition captures one of the striking characteristics of the economist’s way of thinking, it is at once too wide (because it would include in economics the game of chess) and too narrow.

The literature evidences on social budgeting reveals that availability of various models such as modeling the expenditure and

revenue approach which the classical approach follows everywhere, micro simulations and system approaches. Similarly the modular system approach like the demographic, labor supply sub model, economics sub models, social protection model and the government model are available as the rational tools to prepare the social budgeting for the economies (Wolfgang Scholz, Michael Cichon and Krzysztof Hagemeyer 2000) which can be used on the context specific needs.

**Anish Shah, MD & CEO, M&M,** said” The Budget builds a strong foundation for the future with a focus on infrastructure, sustainability and inclusive growth while maintaining fiscal prudence. It supports underlying economic recovery through active policy making. The Budget reinforces India’s commitment to addressing climate change with various initiatives around clean mobility. “

In simple words, the budget is an estimate of income and expenditure for a definite duration. In economics, a budget is a systematic

list of revenue and expenditure or we can say it's a plan for income and expenditure.

### Research Methodology:

The study follows methodology of Descriptive and analytical research it examines year on year spending and allocation towards economic services and its various subheads. Data required for the study gathered through union budget commencing from FY 2011 to FY 2021. Data pertaining to economic service, comprising of agricultural activities, rural development, and special area programs, Transportation, communication, General economic services, Energy has been tabulated for a meaningful analysis. Descriptive statistical tools and percentages have been used for purpose of analysis. Major programs and plans, schemes implemented over a decade have been observed for the sake of understanding the implementation strategies of allocated amount towards the economic services.

### ANALYSIS:

Table 1 : Showing Descriptive statistics of Revenue & Capital Account - on Economic Services (Rs.in Crores)

Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
Mean	677221.08	640632.11	-5.77	10.68	147135.68	144757.61	-0.79	17.30
SD	202951.03	219801.60	5.23	14.11	84675.60	81058.03	4.78	38.34
CV	333.69	291.46	-110.33	75.66	173.76	178.59	-16.52	45.12
MAX	1193925.9 3	1257012.7 0	5.28	48.95	283525.48	275851.86	10.06	106.21
MIN	461096.47	447548.13	-14.84	-1.08	56841.78	57906.63	-5.62	-23.17

(Indian Union Budget Annual Financial Statement FY 2011 to FY 2021)

Table 1 formulated for the purpose of examining the Revenue & Capital Account budgeted and the actual spending for the FY2011 to FY 2021. Which infers the following, Mean Revenue Account Disbursement on economic services is Rs 677221.08 Cr, Whereas, capital account Payout is Rs 144757.61 cr. It has been spent on Agriculture and Allied activities, Special area programs, Irrigation and flood control, Energy,

Industry and mineral, Transport, Communication, science and technology development, General economic services. Variation percentage i.e difference between the revised budget allocated in the previous financial year & actual expenditure found to be -5.77%. & - 0.79% respectively on revenue & capital heads. which is healthy sign amount spent is greater than the allocated accommodated the inflation factor & other

contingencies. S.D of variation for capital and Revenue is 5.23% and 4.78%.

Detail spending on the various sub heads, is examined in the undermentioned tables.

Table 2 : Showing Descriptive statistics of Revenue & Capital Account - on Agriculture and Allied Activities (Rs.in Crores)								
Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
Mean	222087.32	218412.95	-4.13	21.83	1769.94	1699.04	-3.89	49.01
SD	126731.76	162356.32	14.27	45.60	1314.70	1233.50	18.97	118.46
CV	175.24	134.53	-28.93	47.87	134.63	137.74	-20.51	41.37
MAX	583687.54	700537.43	20.02	148.36	4229.55	3938.97	19.48	298.87
MIN	124751.01	133997.51	-32.84	-10.67	367.29	244.63	-54.05	-51.53

Table 2 designed for throwing the light on capital & revenue allocation & actual disbursement on agriculture allied activities. It comprises of Crop Husbandry, Soil and water Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy development fisheries, Forestry and Wild life, plantations, Food and storage and warehousing, Agriculture Research and Education, Agriculture financial Institutions, Co-operation and other Agricultural programs.

For the observed period of 11 financial years, average amount spent is Rs. 218412.95 Cr on Revenue & 1699.04 Cr on capital heads. YOY

increase in the spending is about 21.83% & 49.01% on capita & revenue sub heads. Variation percentage found to be -4.13% and -3.89%, which is negligible value.

From the Financial year 2011-21 following major schemes were introduced towards the growth and development Agriculture and Allied Activities.

The Following schemes & projects were undertaken by the central government. Following are major program implementation.

Year	Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose
2010-11	Green revolution, pulses and oil seed in villages "in rain fed areas", additional 1% interest sub rates to farmers who repay short term crop loans increased to 2% for 2010-11 as incentive
2011-12	RKVG allocation increased, rice cropping, palm plantation, Vegetable initiative (bajra, jowar, Credit flow increased, Green revolution increased
2012-13	Bringing green revolution to eastern India, Crop diversification, technological innovation, Agriculture Credit increased crop initiatives.
2013-14	green revolution to eastern India, crop diversification, Technological Innovation.
2014-15	Agri-tech Infrastructure Fund, 'Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) set up in NABARD
2015-16	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF),

2016-17	'Parmparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana increased to ` 19,000 crore, 'Pashudhan Sanjivani', 'Nakul Swasthya Patra', 'E-Pashudhan Haat' and National Genomic Centre for indigenous breeds
2017-18	Primary Agriculture Credit Societies with the Core Banking System of District Central Cooperative Banks, New mini labs in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs),
2018-19	An Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund will be started with a corpus of Rs 2,000 crore, National Rural Livelihood Mission
2019-20	SFURTI scheme with focus on bamboo, honey and khadi clusters, Incubators to be set up to enable 75000 entrepreneurs under ASPIRE
2020-21	PM-KISAN beneficiaries to be covered under the KCC scheme, NABARD Re-finance Scheme for 20 lakh farmers.

Table 3 : Showing Descriptive statistics of REVENUE & CAPITAL ACCOUNT - on Rural Development (Rs.in Crores)

Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
Mean	47559.56	47032.66	-4.60	160.45				
SD	31483.60	31554.37	10.38	492.99				
CV	151.06	149.05	-44.31	32.55				
MAX	114540.12	113910.19	2.79	1558.24				
MIN	1884.51	1239.01	-34.25	-95.11				

The Following schemes & projects were undertaken by the central government:  
Following are major program implementation:

Year	Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose
2010-11	rural Development in the MNREGA Allocation Indira Awas yojna in the plain area and hilly area,
2011-12	Corpus RIDF raised, RHF enhanced
2012-13	Drinking water, sanitation increased, Backward region grant Fund scheme,
2013-14	Build roads in North eastern states, Raising of RIDF, setting-up of water purification plants in 2000 arsenic and 12000 fluoride-affected rural habitations
2014-15	Long Term Rural Credit Fund, refinance support to Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks
2015-16	Government proposed Housing for all - 2 crore houses in Urban areas and 4 crore houses in Rural areas

2016-17	urban Clusters will be developed under the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee urban Mission , 100% Village Electrification, A new Digital Literacy Mission Scheme for rural India for 6cr household
2017-18	Gram Panchayats poverty free by 2019, 100% village electrification by 1st May 2018, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Proposed
2018-19	infrastructure in rural areas, Online loan sanctioning facility for MSMEs will be revamped and public sector banks
2019-20	<b>Ujjwala Yojana and Saubhagya Yojana introduced</b> , Electricity and clean cooking facility, <b>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin</b> "Housing for All" by 2022
2020-21	poverty reduction, provision of basic services, employment generation, rural infrastructure, and habitation development, National Social Assistance Programme, to combat the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 4 : Showing Descriptive statistics of REVENUE & CAPITAL ACCOUNT - on Special Area Programs (Rs.in Crores)

Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
Mean	30983.96	3562.85	-87.73	8.37	5444.00	261.50	-94.31	16.09
SD	9992.22	1023.49	4.33	11.11	2558.96	173.98	4.71	12.63
CV	310.08	348.11	-2027.01	75.30	212.74	150.31	-2000.73	127.41
MAX	48760.15	4930.55	-80.97	25.97	9482.09	579.60	-81.79	39.13
MIN	19655.78	1730.80	-95.49	-14.34	2248.64	83.68	-98.83	-3.99

In the Mean Revenue account Disbursement on Special Area Programme is Rs 30983.96 Cr, Whereas, capital account Disbursement is Rs 5444 cr. It comprises of Development of North Eastern Areas and Introducing MPs local area development Scheme Variation percentage found to be -87.73% and 94.31 -% on Special area Programs which is a healthy

sign as compared to Budget with the actuals. S.D of variation for capital and Revenue is 4.33% and 4.71%.

The Following schemes & projects were undertaken by the central government: Following are major program implementation:

Year	Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose
2010-11	no absolute allocation for North Eastern Areas and Mps Local Area Development
2011-12	North Eastern Region, special assistance doubled development of J&K, Scheme announced for promotion and application of Geo-textiles in North eastern Region.
2012-13	pilot Scheme announced for promotion and application of Geo-textiles in North Eastern Region

2013-14	Build roads in North eastern states and connect them to Myanmar with assistance from WB & ADB during the period
2014-15	NHAI and State Roads is proposed in NI, organic farming, rail connectivity, 24/7 channel “Arun Prabha “ launched.
2015-16	Development of Eastern and North Eastern regions on par with the rest of the country.
2016-17	Promote organic farming through ‘Parmparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Organic chain development.
2017-18	no significant announcement during this year
2018-19	budget for special roads scheme for Northeast,
2019-20	the railway projects in Assam launched, private entity in North East will be within 25% tax rates, Study in India Initiatives, Study in India” initiative
2020-21	financial assistance of Multilateral and Bilateral funding agencies, Development of Union Territories.

Table5: Showing Descriptive statistics of REVENUE & CAPITAL ACCOUNT - on Irrigation and Flood Control (Rs.in Crores)

Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
Mean	1757.57	1743.39	0.81	25.09	114.37	106.53	-9.14	57.52
SD	1209.10	1197.05	8.41	39.96	119.77	111.22	18.49	132.00
CV	145.36	145.64	9.59	62.80	95.50	95.79	-49.40	43.58
MAX	4243.95	4314.37	9.84	126.09	316.64	276.58	17.05	323.32
MIN	655.48	719.96	-22.34	-16.31	8.20	8.44	-47.85	-56.68

In the Mean Revenue account Disbursement on Irrigation and Flood Control is Rs 1757.57 Cr, Whereas, capital account Disbursement is Rs 114.37Cr . It comprises of Development of Major Medium and Minor irrigation and Flood Control and Drainage. It comprises of Development of North Eastern Areas and Introducing MPs local area development

Year Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose

2010-11 Schemes on back protection works along river Bhagirathi and River ganga – padma in parts of Murshidabad for flood management scheme

Scheme Variation percentage found to be 0.81% and -9.14 % on irrigation and Flood control which is a healthy sign as compared to Budget with the actuals. S.D of variation for capital and Revenue is 8.41% and 18.49%.

The Following schemes & projects were undertaken by the central government: Following are major program implementation:

2011-12	Basic Custom Duty reduced on Micro-Irrigation equipment from 7.5% to 5%.
2012-13	Vidarbha Intensified Irrigation development programme under RKVY, Irrigation Benefit Programme. A flood management project approved by Ganga Flood Control Commission
2013-14	There is no proposed allocation for Irrigation and Flood control.
2014-15	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna” for assured irrigation Project.
2015-16	support micro-irrigation, watershed development and the ‘Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
2016-17	Implementation of 89 irrigation projects under AIBP, sustainable management of ground water resources
2017-18	Long Term Irrigation Fund already set up in NABARD, Irrigation Fund in NABARD to achieve ‘per drop more crop’
2018-19	Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) in NABARD, Dairy Processing Infrastructure Development Fund (DPIDF) for Dairy
2019-20	“Har Ghar Jal “by 2024, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and household and water management
2020-21	Per Drop More Crop’ component under the scheme to increase water efficiency through micro-irrigation and other interventions

Table 6 : Showing Descriptive statistics of REVENUE & CAPITAL ACCOUNT - on Energy (Rs.in Crores)									
Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	
Mean	64193.28	63990.15	-0.15	6.62	2205.72	2034.10	-7.64	71.89	
SD	22290.89	21829.04	2.41	33.56	1145.24	1377.04	30.93	179.65	
CV	287.98	293.14	-6.26	19.72	192.60	147.72	-24.69	40.02	
MAX	106144.80	104453.75	5.11	76.82	3873.78	4533.65	47.25	524.47	
MIN	41447.52	41056.06	-4.13	-43.67	463.39	525.47	-75.51	-67.55	

From the following table 6 it is possible to infer the following”

In the Mean Revenue account Disbursement on Energy is Rs 64,193.28 , Whereas, capital account Disbursement is Rs 2205.72Cr . It comprises of Development of Power, Petroleum, coal and Lignite and New and

Renewable Energy. Variation percentage found to be -0.15% and -7.64 -% on economic services which is a healthy sign which means the government has spent more than the allocated funds as compared to Budget with the actuals. S.D of variation for capital and Revenue is 2.41% and 30.93%.



Following are major program implementation.

Year	Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose
2010-11	Solar small hydro and Micro Power projects in Ladakh region J&K.
2011-12	Launching Environment Remediation Programmes from National Clean Energy Fund,
2012-13	Concession and Exemption proposed for encouraging the consumption of energy saving devices, plant and equipment needed for solar thermal projects.
2013-14	Generation-based incentive' reintroduced for wind energy projects
2014-15	new scheme "Ultra-Modern Super Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Technology, Ultra Mega solar power projects in TN, Rajasthan, AP, Solar power driven agriculture pump sets
2015-16	Clean Energy Initiatives
2016-17	'Clean Energy Cess' levied on coal, lignite and peat renamed to 'Clean Environment Cess
2017-18	Second phase of Solar Park development, solar energy projects developed
2018-19	Customs duty on solar tempered glass or solar tempered (anti-reflective coated) glass for manufacture of solar cells /panels/modules reduced to zero percent
2019-20	connected 99 per cent of the households under Saubhagya and given out 7 crore LPG cylinders under Ujjwala scheme
2020-21	Expansion of national gas grid from the present 16200 km to 27000 km proposed

Table 7 : Showing Descriptive statistics of REVENUE & CAPITAL ACCOUNT - on Industry And Minerals (Rs.in Crores)

Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
Mean	62846.15	63152.27	0.39	13.40	4727.51	4741.41	-0.53	14.25
SD	26596.83	26455.86	2.52	22.26	2968.13	3016.66	6.76	41.42
CV	236.29	238.71	15.62	60.19	159.28	157.17	-7.80	34.40
MAX	120243.19	116626.53	4.89	52.71	12117.00	12113.77	7.58	98.30
MIN	35213.04	34748.38	-3.01	-16.84	2328.95	2120.74	-17.32	-60.02

From the table 7 it is possible to infer the following:

In the Mean Revenue account Disbursement on Industry and Minerals is Rs62486.15 , Whereas, capital account Disbursement is Rs

4727.41Cr . It comprises of Development of small and medium industries, other industries and other outlays of industries and minerals. Variation percentage found to be 0.39% and - 0.53 -% on economic services which is a healthy sign as compared to Budget with the

actuals. S.D of variation for capital and Revenue is 2.52% and 6.76%.

Following are major program implementation.

Year	Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose
2010-11	allocation of MSMEs increased, MFDEF Doubled to Rs 400 Cr
2011-12	SIDBI for refinancing lending by banks to MSMES
2012-13	10 cr jobs created
2013-14	environmental concerns of the textile industry, capital and term loans at a concessional interest of 6 per cent to handloom sector, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) extended to 800 clusters
2014-15	new startups by youth to be set up through venture capital and equity, establish Technology Centre Network, promote handloom at Varnasi
2015-16	electronic platform for facilitating financing of trade receivables of MSMEs to be established.
2016-17	domestic industry in sectors like Information technology hardware, capital goods, defence production, textiles, mineral fuel and Maintenance repair and overhauling [MRO] of aircrafts and ship repair
2017-18	income tax for companies with annual turnover upto 50 crore is reduced to 25%.
2018-19	At present 76 per cent of loan accounts under the scheme belong to women while more than 50 per cent belong to SCs, STs and OBCs
2019-20	. Payment platform for MSMEs to be created to enable filing of bills and payment thereof, to eliminate delays in government payments
2020-21	National Technical Textiles Mission to be set up, India as a global leader in Technical Textiles

Table 8 : Showing Descriptive statistics of REVENUE & CAPITAL ACCOUNT - on Transport (Rs.in Crores)

Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
Mean	182629.23	177982.59	-2.27	2.06	72863.86	76714.77	5.46	16.63
SD	27943.69	25117.07	4.57	11.00	39494.90	40912.41	2.77	18.27
CV	653.56	708.61	-49.56	18.68	184.49	187.51	197.37	90.98
MAX	217654.75	214548.73	1.91	10.10	136378.33	138894.70	11.37	44.15
MIN	138117.21	139721.44	-14.97	-26.88	27949.24	29085.29	1.85	-14.87

From the table 8 it is possible to infer the following:

In the Mean Revenue account Disbursement on Transport is Rs 182629.23 Cr , Whereas, capital account Disbursement is Rs 76714Cr Cr . It comprises of Indian railways, Roadways, road

transport, inland water transport. Variation percentage found to be and -2.27 and 5.46% on transport which is a healthy sign as compared to Budget with the actuals. S.D of variation for capital and Revenue is 4.57% % and 2.77% %.

Following are major program implementation.

Year	Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose
2010-11	Road transport increased by over 13%,
2011-12	metro projects in Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Chennai.
2012-13	a target of covering a length of 8,800 kilometre under NHDP next year
2013-14	road projects in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh will be awarded in the first six months of 2013-14
2014-15	NHAI and State Roads is proposed which includes 3000 crores for the North East
2015-16	pilot testing a scheme on “Safety for Women on Public Road Transport”.,
2016-17	PMGSY allocation, wouldbe ` 97,000 crore during 2016-17, Budget for Roads. Additional 15,000 crore to be raised by NHAI through bonds
2017-18	all coaches of Indian Railways will be fitted with bio toilets, transportation sector as a whole, including rail, roads, shipping, provision of 2,41,387 crores has been made in 2017-18.
2018-19	'Bharatmala Pariyojana', reiterating the aim to develop about 35,000 kilometers of highways
2019-20	developing gas-grids, water-grids, i-ways (communication networks) and regional airports on the lines of the One Nation–One Grid for power
2020-21	Bengaluru Suburban transport project, 100 more airports to be developed by 2024 to support Udaan scheme

Table 9 : Showing Descriptive statistics of REVENUE & CAPITAL ACCOUNT - on Communication (Rs.in Crores)									
	Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
	Mean	28656.12	32853.40	25.90	17.18	7245.32	7084.65	276.22	340.85
	SD	12434.02	17418.01	89.95	41.16	14242.43	13762.52	963.06	1040.23
	CV	230.47	188.62	28.79	41.72	50.87	51.48	28.68	32.77
	MAX	52192.30	73739.04	295.24	122.16	49968.87	48305.10	3178.32	3291.24
	MIN	15123.73	15640.23	-30.73	-20.49	734.86	437.28	-97.04	-93.40

From the table 9 it is possible to infer the following:

In the Mean Revenue account Disbursement on Communication is Rs 28656.12 Cr ,Whereas, capital account Disbursement is Rs 7245.32 Cr . It comprises of postal services and other communication services. Variation percentage found to be 25.90% and 276.22% on communication which is not healthy sign as

compared to Budget with the actuals. S.D of variation for capital and Revenue is 89.95 % and 963.06%.

Following are major program implementation.

Year	Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose
2010-11	RBI considering giving some additional banking licences to prime sector player
2011-12	Rural Broad Band connectivity to all 2,50,000 panchayats in 3 years.
2012-13	core banking solution
2013-14	all branches of public sector banks to have ATM by 31.3.2014, India's first Women's Bank as a public sector bank, Post offices to become part of the core banking solution
2014-15	committee will to examine and recommend how unclaimed amounts with PPF, Post Office, saving schemes etc. for senior citizens
2015-16	Postal network with 1,54,000 points of presence spread across villages
2016-17	General Insurance Companies owned by the Government to be listed in the stock exchanges.
2017-18	Banks have targeted to introduce additional 10 lakh new POS terminals by March 2017. They will be encouraged to introduce 20 lakh Aadhar based POS by September 2017.
2018-19	Communication services (i.e., spectrum auctions) are budgeted to be significantly higher in 2018-19 than in 2017-18
2019-20	Internet connectivity in local bodies in every Panchayat under Bharat-Net to bridge rural-urban divide
2020-21	fibre to the Home (FTTH) connections through Bharatnet to link 100, linked to panchayats

Table 10 : Showing Descriptive statistics of REVENUE & CAPITAL ACCOUNT - on Science and Technology (Rs.in Crores)

Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
Mean	19476.34	19158.50	-0.61	6.55	4654.30	4586.40	-2.66	10.56
SD	4563.75	4826.55	16.93	13.72	2201.23	2274.71	4.59	23.04
CV	426.76	396.94	-3.63	47.71	211.44	201.63	-58.06	45.82
MAX	27136.36	28094.45	40.59	24.18	9318.29	9221.60	1.60	35.58
MIN	14344.79	13962.92	-34.58	-26.36	2408.21	2155.89	-11.88	-36.32



From the table 10 it is possible to infer the following:

In the Mean Revenue account Disbursement on Science and Technology is Rs 19476.34 Cr , Whereas, capital account Disbursement is Rs 4654.30 Cr . It comprises of Atomic power

research, space research, Ecology and Environment research. Variation percentage found to be -0.61% and -2.66.% on Science and Technology which is a healthy sign as compared to Budget with the actuals. S.D of variation for capital and Revenue is 16.93% and 4.59%.

Following are major program implementation.

Year	Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose
2010-11	National Laboratories, Universities and Institute of Technology to be enhanced to 200%.
2011-12	No Significant Contribution.
2012-13	Rs 200 Cr set aside for incentivising research with rewards
2013-14	Science and Technology, Space and Atomic Energy, S&T innovations and make these products available to the people.
2014-15	100 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories across the country, five institutions as Technical Research Centres. Development of Biotech clusters in Faridabad and Bengaluru, agri-biotech cluster in Mohali to be scaled up, Several major space missions planned for 2014-15.
2015-16	Techno-financial, incubation and facilitation programme to support all aspects of start-up business, New All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) to be set up in J&K, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Assam, . 3 new National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research in Maharashtra, Rajasthan & Chattisgarh and one institute of Science and Education Research is to be set up in Nagaland & Orissa each.
2016-17	world-class Teaching and Research Institutions, e-Sahyog' to be expanded to reduce compliance cost
2017-18	All India Institutes of Medical Sciences to be set up in Jharkhand and Gujarat, A DigiGaon initiative will be launched to provide tele-medicine, education and skills through digital technology
2018-19	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 000 best B.Tech students each year from premier institutions and provide them facilities to do Ph.D in IITs and IISc
2019-20	New Space India Limited (NSIL), a PSE, incorporated, ISRO like commercialization of products like launch vehicles, transfer to technologies and marketing of space products
2020-21	will execute the PSLV-CS51 launch, carrying the Amazonia Satellite from Brazil, along with a few smaller Indian satellites., New Space India Limited has been established

Table 11 : Showing Descriptive statistics of REVENUE & CAPITAL ACCOUNT - on General Economic Services (Rs.in Crores)

	Year FY 2011 to FY2021	Revenue Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Revenue Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %	Capital Revised Budget Estimate Rs.	Capital Actual Rs.	Variation %	YOY %
	Mean	18009.94	17727.60	-0.31	12.70	52518.00	51795.51	1.35	56.46
	SD	7757.46	7657.34	20.72	26.74	40304.05	38931.17	12.16	174.05
	CV	232.16	231.51	-1.48	47.48	130.30	133.04	11.09	32.44
	MAX	35942.49	34421.64	52.74	59.73	127620.76	123786.79	23.06	505.95
	MIN	11529.55	11260.26	-31.89	-15.97	13889.53	13609.48	-16.27	-60.98

From the table 11 is it is possible to infer the following:

In the Mean Revenue account Disbursement on General Economic Services is Rs 18009.94 Cr, Whereas, capital account Disbursement is Rs 52518.51 Cr. It comprises Foreign Trade and Export Promotion, Civil supplies, Financing

institutions and Variation percentage found to be -0.31% and 1.35% on General Economic Services which is a healthy sign as compared to Budget with the actuals. S.D of variation for capital and Revenue is 20.72% and 12.06%.

Following are major program implementation.

Year	Name of the scheme or project undertaken & Purpose
2010-11	2 percent for one more year for exports covering handicrafts, carpets, handlooms, and small and medium enterprises
2011-12	rate of export duty for all types of the iron ore enhanced and unified at 20% ad valorem
2012-13	Import of Foreign going vessels to be exempted from CVD of 5% retrospectively
2013-14	Duty on imported luxury goods such as high end motor vehicles, motor cycles, yachts and similar vessels increased
2014-15	composite cap of foreign investment to be raised to 49 per cent with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route
2015-16	Promoting tourism- illumination and plans for benefiting communities around them at various heritage sites, There has been lot of Investment being proposed Foreign investments in Alternate Investment Funds to be allowed
2016-17	Customs Single Window Project to be implemented at major ports and airports starting from beginning of next financial year. Increase in free baggage allowance for international passenger
2017-18	liberalisation of FDI policy is under consideration. A new and restructured Central scheme with a focus on export infrastructure, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) will be launched in 2017-18
2018-19	10 prominent tourist sites will be developed into iconic tourism destinations, Tourist amenities will be upgraded at 100 Adarsh monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).
2019-20	Exemptions from Custom Duty on certain electronic items now manufactured in India withdrawn.
2020-21	An Indian Institute of Heritage and Conservation under Ministry of Culture proposed, with the status of a deemed University.

## CONCLUSION:

It has been analysed that For the Agriculture observed period of 11 financial years, average amount spent is Rs. 218412.95 Cr on Revenue & 1699.04 Cr on capital heads. YOY increase in the spending is about 21.83% & 49.01% on

capita & revenue sub heads. Variation percentage found to be -4.13% and -3.89%, which is negligible value. For Rural development for the observed period of 11 financial years average amount spent is Rs 47032.66 Cr on revenue and there is absolutely no spending under capital heads. YOY increase

in the spending is about 160.45% on revenue head and NIL on capital heads. Variation on revenue actuals is -4.60% which is negligible. In Irrigation and control for the observed period of 11 financial years average amount spent is Rs 1753 Cr on revenue and 106.58Cr under capital heads. YOY increase in the spending is about 25.09% on revenue head and 57.52% on capital heads. And Variation on revenue is 0.81% and -9.14% on revenue and capital heads which is very much negligible. Under Energy that for the observed period of 11 financial years, average amount spent is Rs. 63990.15 Cr on Revenue & 2034.10 Cr on capital heads. YOY increase in the spending is about 6.62% & 71.89 % on capita & revenue sub heads which is really a good sign. Variation percentage found to be -0.15% and -7.69%, which is acceptable. Under Industry and Minerals that for the observed period of 11 financial years, average amount spent is Rs. 63152.27 Cr on Revenue & 4741.41 Cr on capital heads. YOY increase in the spending is about 13.40% & 14.25% on capita & revenue sub heads which is a considerable increase. Variation percentage found to be 0.39% and -0.53% which is very much negligible. Under the Transportation actuals and spending period of 11 financial years, average amount spent is Rs. 177982.59 Cr on Revenue & 76714.77 Cr on capital heads. YOY increase in the spending is about 2.06% on revenue which is less 16.63% on capital sub heads. Variation percentage found to be 2.27% and 3.46% which is not negligible. For the Communication, observed period of 11 financial years, average amount spent is more Rs. 32853.40 Cr on Revenue & 7084 Cr on capital heads. YOY increase in the spending is about 17.18% & 340.85% on revenue & capital sub heads. Variation percentage found to be more 25.90% and 276.22% which need to be looked into it. Under Science and Technology observed period of 11 financial years, average amount spent is more Rs. 19158.50 Cr on Revenue & 4586.40 Cr on capital heads. YOY increase in the spending is about 6.55% & 10.56% on revenue & capital sub heads. Variation percentage found to be -0.61% and -2.66 % which is negligible. Under General Economic Services it has been observed for period of 11 financial years, average amount is Rs. 17727.60 Cr on Revenue & 51795.51 Cr on capital heads. YOY increase in the spending is about 12.70% & 56.46% on revenue & capital sub heads.

Variation percentage found to be -0.31% and 1.35 % which is negligible Therefore, the economic growth rate and Human Development Index are the two basic parameters for assessing the development of a particular country. Improvisation these two criteria largely depended upon, spending on the improvement of economic services such as impetus given to agriculture activities, rural development, and development of the identified special areas. Disaster management in the event of natural calamities continuous supply of the power for undistruptive production, Industrial development, improving all modes of transportation system, efficient communication system and contribution to the science and technology development. Spending on Economic services will also improvise the activities of agriculture, rural development, Transportation, communication and other special area programs. Even the the industry sector is also expected to witness rapid growth by improving all ways of transportation, communication and which in turn lead to FDI s a lead economic component which indicates the investment climate in the economy and helps build investors' confidence domestically and internationally. Therefore, Amount generated in this economy should be employed for the development of the same.

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